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The Daily Commercial

GENERAL GRANT.

The General of the armies of the United States is one of the greatest enigmas of the age. His success seems to be as unaccountable as it is undoubted, and his whole life is one of the most remarkable recorded in history. His development was as slow as that of Wellington is declared by some to have been, and in other respects his resemblance in character to the Iron Duke is noticeable. An able writer in the *Christian Watchman and Reflector* analyzes carefully his character and temper. We give the article below in a condensed form:

In General Grant we have a commander whose fundamental popularity arises from success alone. It has often been the case that other great men have had the aid of imposing presence, heroic expression, manly bearing, and peculiarities of person and manner that have attracted attention and won the admiration of their followers. It would seem that he was created to show how powerful an intellect might be enclosed in an unimposing *physique*; how widely influential a mind may be come, manifesting itself by great achievements alone, and in no degree depending for its influence upon any external *prestige*.

His expression is that of apathy, and would dampen the energy of the fiercest leader. His personal presence is wholly unpretending. Simple in dress and manner, with no apparent passion or weak nesses, he seems quite unaffected by the ordinary feelings of humanity. Coolly calculating, speechless, his expressive eye cast Deadman, he owes his spirit, like some great fate, reposing quietly in the shadow of its own future. He seems to consciously feel his power, and from its sources in itself. He seems not to need the counsel of man. His face is a screen thick and impenetrable; not only a shell, but it suggests nothing behind it. His features and expression are those which would convey the idea of indisputable impenetrability; an intellect dull and irresponsible, that has never acted or thought for itself, and is at best accustomed to tread in the narrow path of official duty and monotonous routine.

If we find in General Grant no peculiarities of personal appearance calculated to win attention, still less has there been any effort on his part to excite the applause of his soldiers by display or dress or equipage. With the solitary exception of his cloak, which is worn until it hardly be called a peculiarity in this age of finish and universal dandyism, it is certainly not an elevating or romantic element in a military character, there is absolutely nothing to distinguish our General from his staff.

Of military enthusiasm General Grant does not appear to possess a particle; at least, he has never manifested it. He is a natural leader, decided and hard for that. There is apparently none of the "fire and steel" in his nervous composition. Brave he is, as the bravest; but it is not the enthusiastic valor which is impinged by the moment, and presses on without a thought of the consequences. It is rather the unyielding coolness and courage that is great in statues, and in the determination of its agents to carry on its plans. Like Jomini, Grant appears to regard an army merely as a gigantic machine, whose mechanism he thoroughly understands, and feels sure of his ability to move. We do not find in him the same fusion of action for his soldiers individually, and from such an one personally, that would scarcely be expected. He would not be likely to appreciate the feelings which led Napoleon to visit the sick of his army in the field's and hospitals, to comfort them with kindly words, to give them mementos of affection from his own hands, and supply their needs from his own purse.

In spite of all these drawbacks, General Grant has achieved success over innumerable obstacles, and so has secured a lasting popularity. In the world's great struggle he is the great loadstone, and though amply endowed with every quality but this, the title of a great commander may be a failure. The prize is splendid and worth the struggles of a life time. In spite of General Grant's unimposing exterior, his career has shown him to be a man of surprising abilities. To fight with such success as he has fought, the qualities of the mind must be various and rare. The greatest exertion of the most valuable and even the most contradictory endowments is requisite. In the midst of havoc and confusion, his view must be rapid and his keenness must be his when all around is turbulence and terror, and the most unlikely means must be united with the most consummate prudence. It was these qualities that made General Grant the presiding genius of military counsels and the savior of our nation. It was his hand that rendered military anarchy to order that brought swift ruin upon our enemies; and plucked the nation like a brand from the burning. Should his life be spared as we hope that his undoubted loyalty, his stern simplicity of character, and the combination of eminent qualities so successful in the past, in the emergencies and complications of the late war, will continue to make him a blessing to the future of our country as illustrious as it has proved in the perilous years of the past.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Wm E. Stevenson formerly, a resident of this city, and at one time one of our representatives at Harrisburg, but now a resident and member of the Senate of West Virginia, is a candidate for re-election on the Union ticket. The following complimentary notice which we find in the Parkerburg *Times*, will be cordially indorsed by the thousands who know him in this city: "Hon. W. E. Stevenson who is now the President of our Senate, is again before the people, at the demand of the people themselves, for his re-election there is no doubt. We would not name the matter except to solicit our friends to make his and the other Union nominations in the State as large as possible. Mr. Stevenson has passed over a large portion of our State, where his speeches have shown the people that he is no politician, but a statesman, a man of talent, pure in character and one that cannot be turned from the path that shall promote the best interest of the people. Let us show ourselves patriots by giving him a big majority."

The Vote of Philadelphia.

At the late election the number of votes polled for Governor was one hundred and three thousand and twenty-two (103,022). This is a larger vote than was polled at the Presidential election of 1864 in either of the following States, viz: Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia, and it only falls a few thousand short of the vote of California or Missouri. The vote of this city was also greater than that polled at the Presidential election of 1860 in either of the ten unreconstructed States, except Virginia and Georgia.—*Phil. Press.*

MINING APPARATUS FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Interesting discoveries, observes the London *Reiew*, have recently been made in the San Domingo mines of Spain, showing the methods of mining adopted by the ancients. In some of the mines the Romans dug drainage galleries nearly three miles in length, but in others the water was raised by wheels to carry it over the rocks that crossed the drift. Eight of these wheels have recently been discovered by the miners, who are now working in the same old mines. The wheels are made of wood, the arms and felloes of which are fastened to the hub by means of oak pins, the fabric being remarkable for the lightness of its construction. It is supposed that these wheels were erected in the second century, and the wood is in a perfect state of preservation, owing to its immersion in the water which holds in great quantities, and in the determination of its agents to carry on its plans. Like Jomini, Grant appears to regard an army merely as a gigantic machine, whose mechanism he thoroughly understands, and feels sure of his ability to move. We do not find in him the same fusion of action for his soldiers individually, and from such an one personally, that would scarcely be expected. He would not be likely to appreciate the feelings which led Napoleon to visit the sick of his army in the field's and hospitals, to comfort them with kindly words, to give them mementos of affection from his own hands, and supply their needs from his own purse.

FIRE IN PARKERSBURG.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: On last Thursday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., the stable on the premises occupied by Thomas L. Bowman, Esq., in Parkersburg, was found to be on fire; and before anything could be done to save it it was totally consumed, burning a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Boreman, so badly that it had to be killed, too, on the eighth of July, with stores for the squadron. The Snippy was ninety-eight days on her passage, which is the shortest made by any vessel from the United States to China, this season.

MR. SAMUEL JESSUP, aged sixty-five and rich, died lately in Lincolnshire, England. He was a bachelor, had no relatives, and enjoyed general good health, notwithstanding that during the last twenty-one years of his life he was afflicted with a horrible craving for medicines. From 1864 to 1866 it was proven, in a trial before a court, that he took 229,854 pills, being at an average of 26 per diem. But, he began with a moderate appetite, which increased to that extent that from 1862 to 1866, inclusive, he took 75 pills a day; and in 1866 he took 9,070 during the year. It was shown that, besides, he had taken 20,000 bottles of various nostrums. All this was supplied to him by one Apothecary, who "in full, when presented in court", took up fifty-five closely written columns.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION

Maximilian to Retire Before New Year's Day,

Gen. Sherman's Letter to be Published.

Senator Cowan to Go Into the Cabinet.

The Baltimore Political Difficulty.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CASE AGAIN.

Important Treaty with Japan.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1866.

Mexican Affairs.

It is learned that for ten days past the Administration has had under careful consideration the solution of the Mexican question. Another consultation was held to-day, at which Minister Campbell attended. At this writing it may be safely asserted that no conclusion has been reached which includes the assumption by this Government of the French claims. The latter are variously estimated at from one to two hundred millions of dollars. The latest news from Maximilian is in a dispatch via. cable, sent to Europe on September 27th, in which the assurance is given to his legation in Paris that all is right with him. The Government here, however, has information which necessitates it, as a matter of public policy, to act promptly in behalf of the Liberal interests. The Mexican Legation here feel confident therefore, in the view of the course about to be adopted by this Government, that Maximilian will be out of Mexico by New Year's day.

General Sherman's Indorsement.

General Sherman's letter to the President indorsing his restoration plans, was of a private character, and not intended to be furnished at any time for publication. Owing, however, to the urgent requests of some of his friends, he has given a partial promise that it shall be presented to the public.

Internal Revenue Commissionership.

The Ohio delegation of politicians are making a dead set on the President for the appointment of Thomas R. Spooner, of Ohio, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but there is no indication which favors the removal of Mr. Rollins at the present time. After the annual report is made to Congress, it is possible that a change may occur, though Secretary McCulloch is earnest in his opinion that the office should not be mixed up with politics.

Removal of Sam Carey.

There is a delay in the issuance of a commission to Stephen McGroarty as collector of the second Cincinnati District, vice Carey. The President did not see Carey's letter taking side with the Administration in the late election till Friday last, and thus promptly removed him. Mr. McGroarty will undoubtedly be finally appointed.

Senator Cowan.

Senator Cowan was granted an interview for some time to-day with the President. It is conceded by frequenters of the White House that he is to have a position in the Cabinet on the expiration of his Senatorial term.

The Maryland Difficulty.

It is telegraphed here from Annapolis that Governor Swan has taken a decided stand, and intends to proceed with the removal of the Police Commissioners. This will be resisted in force of arms. A special to the *Chronicle* says that three thousand armed men have reported to the Mayor of Baltimore and the Police Commissioners that they are in readiness at a moment's notice. Should a collision occur it is believed that the U. S. Government will be put forward to quell the disturbance. Montgomery Blair had an interview with the President to-day on the Maryland troubles.

Kentucky Precedence Affairs.

Major General Jefferson C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, has forwarded a report of operations of the Bureau in that State, for the month of September. It is reported that the freedmen are of industrious habits. Eighty contracts were approved by the General Bureau subordinates of the Bureau for field hands, house servants, etc., to whom there was paid an average rate of wages of $15 75 per month each, with rations. In some districts disagreements have arisen in regard to contracts between the employer and the freedmen, when the latter have been interested in a share of the crops in payment for their labor, and as the season advances, cases of trouble in this regard will become more numerous for the reason that the crops are not yielding as abundantly as expected, as to the quantity and value of the crop made. There has been a marked decrease in the number of outrages committed by whites upon the freemen. The number of schools are increasing, there being now 149 schools, of which five are colored teachers and they are supported by subscription from the parents of freed children.

The Printers' Strike.

All of the parties who have been on a strike resumed work under the eight hour system this afternoon. The Government printing office remains idle, the Superintendent being powerless, under the law to pay for a day's labor less than ten hours.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has had prepared and transmitted to the Governor of Wyoming, certified copies of the lists of lands appropriated by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to 6,202 acres, enuring to the State under the third section of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, to the construction of a wagon road in that State. Returns received by the Commissioner from the St. Cloud office, Minnesota, show that during the last month 11,811 acres of the public lands were taken up for actual settlement.

The Danish Representative.

Major General Raasloff, who has so long represented the Danish Kingdom at the Capitol, and who recently left here on a six month's leave of absence, will not resume his functions here, he having received the appointment of Secretary of War at Copenhagen.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

Charles O'Connor, Jeff. Davis's principal counsel, arrived to night to see if Judge Underwood intends to hold the November term of the United States District Court in Richmond.

Treaty with Japan.

The State Department has received an important treaty from Japan, its terms of commercial intercourse with that country. It has been ratified by Japan and will be laid before the Senate in secret session for ratification on the meeting of Congress.

Significant Visit.

Gen. Canby, commanding this department, returned this evening from a significant visit to Baltimore. Gen. Scofield arrived here to-night.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1866.

THE ARMY.

The War Department orders that field and general officers may wear their brevet rank uniform. Quartermasters will furnish transportation to officers entitled to forage, when ordered from one station to another on duty, for a distance not exceeding the legal allowance. Officers entitled to mileage will be allowed actual transportation cost for authorized servants.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed William B. Thornburg to be Surveyor General of the State of Nevada; Joshua D. Giddings, Assistant United States Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., and Ely T. Norton, Solicitor, to represent the United States before the Court of Claims.

THE NAVY.

Acting Master Holly, commanding the United States steamer Newberry, reports to the Department from Key West, on the 6th, when in latitude 29°58 North, longitude 80°00 West, he discovered a large waterspout bearing to the West, order, and by vigilance discovered a rat containing five men. They proved to be the Captain, mate, Neal Neale, cook and two seamen of the British bark Ambrosine, which foundered in a gale, on October 1st. They were from Pensacola, Florida, bound to Queenstown, and when picked up were without food and nothing, and nearly exhausted. The raft was small, the sea heavy and it was with the greatest difficulty they were enabled to hold on until rescued. These men were the remainder of a crew of fifteen, ten of whom perished.

Rear Admiral Pearson, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Callao on the 27th ult., that affairs there are tranquil.

The Department has advices from Real Admiral W. R. C. Bell, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Yeddo, Japan, July 25, in which information is given of the arrival of the United States store ship Supply at Macao on the eighth of July, with stores for the squadron. The Supply was ninety-eight days on her passage, which is the shortest made by any vessel from the United States to China, this season.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Match Won by the Athletics.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866.

The second match between the Athletic and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs, for the championship of the United States, was played to-day, and resulted in favor of the former, the score being: Athletics, 31; Atlantics, 12.

J. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—The second match between the Athletic and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs took place to-day. The game was very exciting. The result after seven innings, was: Athletics, 31; Atlantics, 12.

The Cholera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 22.—During the forty-eight hours ending at two o'clock to-day, there were twenty-seven cases of cholera and five deaths.

FIRE AT OIL CITY.

4,000 Barrels of Oil Burned.

Barrel Factories, Barges and Tanks Destroyed.

Loss About $50,000

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the engine house on Fisher & Bro.'s Landing, Oil City, caused by an explosion while kindling a fire in the furnace. The most extensive oil shipping depots of the city were destroyed, comprising the following: Fisher & Bro., of Pittsburgh, lose about 12,000, insured for $9,000; Weaver & Adams, of Cleveland, loss $20,000—mostly oil on storage; John Boea, Pittsburgh, loss $2,500, insurance, $2,000; Kreps & Brother, Cleveland; Baxter & Ellison, J. E. Strebler & Co., Denver & Gallagher, J. R. Porter, and Lorgeon Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, and Oil City Storage Company. About four thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, together with two barrel factories, barges and tanks. The entire loss will be about fifty thousand dollars, which is nearly covered with insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—A fire commenced this morning in the oil yard of Fisher Bros., at Oil City, which destroyed property to the value of $50,000, partly covered by insurance. Among the losers are Fisher Bros., Gallagher & Denver, Adams & Co., Lorgeon Oil Company, and the National Refining Company.

BY FOREIGN MAILS

The Empress Carlotta Ill.

Her Malady a Disordered Mind.

The King of Hanover Absolves His Subjects.

Increase of Cholera in Manchester and Liverpool, England.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The Paris *Avenir National*, of the 9th, says: Two days ago we had received very sad news as to the mental state of the Empress of Mexico, but although the source from which we received it was trustworthy, we were unwilling to credit it. At present, silence is no longer permissable. At first her state of mind was attributed to simply nervous excitement, caused by anxiety and disappointment, but subsequent events have unfortunately rendered no doubt as to the terrible malady, and give no hope of cure. The Comte de Flandre has been summoned to Rome, where he will now witnessing this inglorious and dramatic episode of an enterprise which has condemned by the whole world.

The Brussels *Echo de Parliament*, of the 9th, says: "Advices from Vienna announce that Parisian excitement has greatly anoyed. Her Majesty has been enabled to undertake the journey to Miramar, accompanied by the Comte de Champell, has been sent for by the President and arrived to-night. Dr. Plum, of New York, will probably be appointed Minister to England, after the President is desirous of a prompt action. The Mexican question and it is apprehended will be settled by the time Congress meets. It is not improbable that Generals Sheridan and Hancock will be removed from their present commands, and be ordered to Washington, to assume the duties of Secretary of War and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

RAILWAYS AND WARFARE

United States Military Roads—Report of Brevet Brigadier-General D. C. Stratton, Director and General Manager, from 1862 to 1866.

In February, 1862, when General McClellan was appointed by General order of the War Department, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and all Railroads in the United States, "with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages, and appurtenances, that may be required for the transportation of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies," there were just seven miles of railroad, from Washington to Alexandria, in the possession of the United States Government. Before General McClellan's active labors he had seized over two thousand miles of track employed in operating twenty-five thousand men, built twenty-six miles of temporary and permanent bridges, laid and relaid six hundred and forty-one miles of track, and had in use three hundred and forty-two locomotives and three thousand seven hundred cars, all of which were just seven miles of railroad, from Washington to Alexandria, in the possession of the United States Government. Before General McClellan's active labors he had seized over two thousand miles of track employed in operating twenty-five thousand men, built twenty-six miles of temporary and permanent bridges, laid and relaid six hundred and forty-one miles of track, and had in use three hundred and forty-two locomotives and three thousand seven hundred cars, all of which were destroyed, or rendered useless by the rebels, with the exception of those which were run off with the rolling stock, and all the railroads, engines, cars, locomotives, equipments, appendages, and appurtenances, that may be required for the transportation of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies, there

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1866.

MR. JOHNSON'S GREAT OFFENSE.

It seems to be almost a mockery to speak of the will of the people as the controlling power in this country, with Mr. JOHNSON in the Presidential chair. Here we have an administration which, although its professions fill the land, pays no more deference to the popular will, as expressed in the late elections, than men ordinarily pay to the most trifling occurrences. Indeed, so far as any attention whatever is given to the recent elections, it is only to take a stand all the more firmly in opposition to the popular judgment. Of all the offenses of the President, that which furnishes the strongest proof of his want of patriotism, is his deliberate refusal to regard the verdict of the people, and his no less deliberate plotting to resist it at all hazards. In this way is the theory of our Government completely subverted; and the the Government itself becomes little less than usurpation. Popular elections, if, as expressions of the will of the people, they are to be set aside, become farces, and might be dispensed with altogether, and discretion and power delegated to the President at once.

How stands the case? The President had a policy, and Congress had one. The two were presented to the people. The question was argued in every light. Indeed, we may say, not within the history of the country has there ever been presented an issue so fairly or squarely as this was. The President, backed by his Cabinet and every necessory he could command, took the field in behalf of his side, and was heard throughout the land in speeches of the most extraordinary character. He presented his case in his own way, and in spite of some things which can be remembered only with a sense of shame, he did it better than anybody else could do it. Representatives went before the people as candidates and advocates on the side of Congress. The people listened and read patiently, understandingly. The verdict was deliberately made up and fairly taken—and it was against the President and his policy—not faintly or with a grain of doubt, but overwhelmingly.

But what does the President—what says he? He treats the verdict with contempt and hints at revolutionary measures. Instead of yielding to the popular will, and conforming his action thereto, he casts about how best to resist it.

To the extent of his power he is disposed to set aside and nullify the verdict. Herein is manifested a spirit most dangerous, because it is completely subversive of that on which our Governmental fabric is reared. If Mr. JOHNSON had a spark of patriotism in his heart,—if he were not really a bad man, intent solely on his own scheme, he would recognize the popular voice—at least remember his own professions of love for the people and regard for the constitutional forms. Probably no public man of the present day has made so many professions of being the people's man as he. It has been his stock-and-trade, his favorite reliance for obtaining position. The demagogueism of which he was suspected, because of the abundance of these professions, he fully proves by his actions. If for anything he deserves to be scorpiced and to have the people's boot to aid heavily upon him through the constitutional forms, it is for this, because herein is a grave offense—the deliberate and aggravated subversion of the spirit of our Republican system.

THE PART OF POLICY AND PRINCIPLES.

The Republican Party won the victory at the October elections on the naked issue of the Constitutional Amendment. In Pennsylvania the opposition tried in every way to divert attention from the issue, but the Republicans persistently adhered to it and won on it. There can be no stronger pledge than that on the Republican party are under to adhere to the principle of the Amendment, so long as it is applicable. The faith of the party is pledged, and whenever it violates its pledge and forsakes its faith, it will court and deserve condemnation. It is, therefore, the part of policy and principle to adhere to the principle of the Amendment in all things. The people expect it of the Republican party. Having won its great victory by presenting candidates pledged to the Amendment, the result can be viewed in no other light than as positive instruction by the people to the party in whatever it does. The voice of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives has been strengthened on the side of Congress against the President by an increase of three Republican members, and the people of Pennsylvania repudiated Mr. COWAN, that the ranks of the supporters of the Amendment in the Senate might be reinforced by a Senator in his stead, thoroughly in sympathy with the popular verdict. When there shall have been chosen, as there will be, in Mr. COWAN'S place, a Senator true and faithful to the principle of the Amendment, the majority of the people of Pennsylvania—and the Republican party—will have done their part in the contest between Congress and our recreant President.

THE SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM.

The Philadelphia *Shipping List* remarks that notwithstanding the heyday of speculation in Petroleum and Petroleum stocks is over, and notwithstanding the depression in the business at the present time, so far as production is concerned, there has never been such a successful period as now. "There are more producing wells than ever," says the *List*, "and although the monsters which spouted forth their thousand and twelve hundred barrels in a day, have ceased to flow with any such profusion, yet the steady yield of flowing and pumping wells is greatly upon the increase. This can be shown by the export statements, which prove that since the 1st of January last, forty-two millions of gallons of Petroleum have been exported from the principal ports of the United States; whereas, in the same period in 1865, but fifteen millions three hundred thousand gallons went forward. This shows an increasing foreign demand, and also an enlarged home production."

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT (?)

The telegraph yesterday informed us that President JOHNSON visited the Roman Catholic Plenary Council at Baltimore, and participated in the proceedings of its closing session. It is well known to the public that the President has never claimed to be in communion with any Christian Church, although he has on one or two occasions acknowledged the efficacy of prayer. The daily bulletins, announcing movements at the White House, have not on Sundays conveyed to us the intelligence that the President attended the service at such and such church, as was the case during his lamented predecessor's term, and his attendance Sunday at the Romish Plenary Council is an interesting piece of news. Are we to understand, that the President has found out the error of his way, and is about to attach himself to some Christian church? Stranger things have happened, but is it probable that ANDREW JOHNSON would give up his dogmatism and subscribe to the holy influences of religion?

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN INVENTION.—The *Scientific American*, in an article on this subject, says: "The best evidence that the progress which this country is making in science and the mechanic arts, is seen in the rapid increase in the number of inventions. Last week five hundred applications for patents were received at the Patent office in Washington, together with sixty-eight caveats; and it is stated that two hundred and twenty-two patents will be issued this week. When we consider the comparative perfection of mechanics at the present time, it seems as though the whole field of invention has been covered, and that there is but little more to be done. The statistics show, however, that the march of invention is now going on more rapidly than ever before, and the imagination is lost in the attempt to conceive what it may bring forth."

THE CANAL PROJECTED BY NAPOLEON THE GREAT.—In a little more than a year the Suez Canal which was projected but never begun by Napoleon the Great, it is expected, will be completed. The Cape Of Good Hope, at the southern extremity of Africa, will become to European commerce what the Isthmus railway has made Cape Horn to our Atlantic and Pacific trade. Africa will no longer block the highway between Europe and the East. While we are endeavoring to reach the Indies by a road across the continent, Louis Napoleon is connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. It will undoubtedly be a success and become one more link to bind the nations together in the bonds of commerce, the precursor and grand courier of a higher civilization.

ELOQUENCY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is refreshing to learn that after the severe drubbing they received, the Democracy are still buoyant and hopeful—at least Mr. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says they are. He has just issued an address to the "faithful," in which he congratulates them that in a poll of six hundred and ten thousand votes they were beaten less than three per cent. on the whole, and that a change of one and a half per cent. would have given them the State. The accuracy of this mathematical conclusion is not to be denied, but the calculation painfully shows the weakness of the Democracy in being unable to do so little when so much would be accomplished. Mr. WALLACE, however, deals in bunconbs when he says "chagrin and dismay mark the visages of your opponents," and thus fraudulently attempts to bolster up the waning courage of the oft defeated and terribly dismayed Democracy. The result of the late contest in the State was all, considering the desperate character of the opposition and the means they resorted to to accomplish their object, we could expect. Fraudulent naturalization papers by the thousand were issued in Democratic counties from Democratic Courts and voted upon at Democratic polls, where Union men were too feeble to resist them. Democratic strongholds were made stronger by the importation and colonization of voters from neighboring States. And notwithstanding all these and similar illegal practices, the Union men carried the State by over seventeen thousand. There is no cause for chagrin or dismay on our side of the question, and the efforts of the opposition to appear to feel buoyant and hopeful in the face of their defeat are purely galvanic. The address of Mr. WALLACE, stripped of its glaring untruths, shows, however, that the State Committee possess the Christian virtue of resignation, inasmuch as they conclude that their defeat is not so bad as it might have been, and are thankful for it.

MAJORITY IN OHIO.

The ascertained, official majority in Ohio, on Secretary of State, is 42,683, which is a Republican gain of 12,617 since last year. Notwithstanding this emphatic expression of opinion, Mr. JOHNSON is disposed to give it no heed, but treat it with contempt. Is there no way to compel respect for the popular will?

The Corruptions of New York City Government.

The *North American Review* has recently given to the world an inside view of the character of the "city fathers" of New York, together with an interesting exposition of the gigantic frauds and corruption of the city government. Without presenting the reader with the startling catalogue of villainies which are annually committed by the authorities of that boasted "impregnable Democratic metropolis," it will suffice simply to say that according to the *Review*, corruption taints nearly every branch of the public service; that it is an evil of the most gigantic and inveterate growth; that the most numerous expedients devised for holding it in check have failed. Among many curious articles resorted to by these official plunderers of the city treasury, for the purpose of what is termed "*The Manufacture of the Common Council*," The volume for 1865 cost the city $7,172 39. It contains one hundred and forty-one engravings, which are of no use to anybody, and any quantity of illegitimate subjects which are seldom or never read. For instance, there is a four-page folding lithograph containing a *fac-simile* of each alderman's signature. In the next two pages posterity is blessed with the signatures of the Common Council of 1865. O blessed gift to the world. Besides these there are pictures, colored and plain, to a prodigious number, of public and private building, and portraits of undistinguished persons. The number of pages occupied by extracts from old records, newspapers and documents is four hundred and eighty-three. The Appletons, Harpers and other publishers of New York claim that the work could be published for about $30,000 just as it stands to-day. The truth is that the book cost the compiler about $150 and the remainder, the difference between that sum and the amount charged, is taken from the pockets of the New York taxpayers by a process which the *Review* leaves to be inferred as being beneath its proper form. The most usual manner of stealing money for forwarding or procuring contracts, appointments, donations, or increase of salaries which money, of course, the favored person can hand to whom he pleases from the treasury, and be usually can. The individual whose duty it is to remove all dead animals from the city acknowledged lately to President SHIPP, of the Board of Health, that his contract cost $60,000. Under the cover of "paving new streets" incredible sums of money are stolen from real estate owners. The total cost, last year, of opening twenty-five streets and parts of streets, averaging less than half a mile each in length, was $267,282 12, and the actual work could have been done for $25,000. The total taxes for last year foot up *eighteen million dollars*—more money than is required to run the entire government of the Commonwealth itself, and the "city fathers" in person or through members of their family are selected from the host of pot-house politicians who infest the city. The plunder of the persons who are so unfortunate as to serve, and of those who aspire to serve the public, is systematic and enormous. But the taxpayers of New York must be willing to suffer until they are willing to throw off the yoke. It is the law of this world that the strong shall rule it. If they have the strength we hope they will exert it next fall in the November election and rescue the great metropolis, through Legislative enactments, from the plunderers who at present control and direct its municipal affairs.

New Inventions by Pennsylvanians.

Among the patents issued last week by the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., were the following to Pennsylvanians: Messrs. Henry B. Conner and John Benton, of Pittsburgh, a lightning rod, consisting of central core from which extend two thin wings, the core and wings being made in one piece and twisted; James Adair, Pittsburgh, a spring pen rack for carding machines, made self-acting or in continuity; C. M. Dedrick, Temperanceville, an apparatus for removing the wire from soda water bottles; S. Merrick, New Brighton, a patent relating to the manner of connecting together and securing the panels to iron railroad cars; E. J. Frazer, Erie, a rotary spading machine, the only operative force being that derived from the team; J. K. Reiner, a novel means for adjusting the beams in cultivators; Ed. Mellon, Scranton, an invention for securing tires on the wheels of locomotives without the aid of bolts; Jacob F. Andrews, New Providence, a sewing machine; Messrs. Daniel R. Wertman and William H. Rimbold, Centreville, a machine for cutting and pressing Hannah Campbell, a cigar press; Michael Riehl, Philadelphia, a machine for cutting and pressing paper simultaneously; James H. Spencer, new mode of manufacturing door covering; T. S. Speakman, Philadelphia, safety valve for wash boilers and ranges; W. H. Strahan, Philadelphia, tool rest for grindstones; John Taggert, Philadelphia, a skirt superstitor; John A. Wildersheim, castor for furniture; to the same, a combined eraser and pencil sharpener; Victoria Quarre Wilkinson, Philadelphia, the production by chemical process of engraved plates, forming designs in relief, and to Peter H. Vanderweyde, of Philadelphia, a double still for petroleum.

Gambling in New York.

The New York *Sun* alludes to a statement made in one of the courts of that city, that the detective police had warned the saloon keepers of a contemplated descent upon their premises, and that they were able to clear off all traces of their illegal pursuit, before the officers of justice arrived. It then draws a vivid picture of the evil consequences that follow, stating that the vice of gambling is a vice of ever-spreading evils. The editor says: "Once indulged in, it takes a hold upon the appetite which is hard to shake off. First, it is merely a fancy, next it becomes an exciting pursuit, and lastly it sets out crime as being the business of public life. So the wretched being whogets thoroughly initiated to the spirit of gambling, plunges on from bad to worse, until his whole time and life is sunk in the debasing pursuit. From the possession of wealth he sinks to the level of a beggar, from being he sinks to the level of a brute, with only one brutal appetite. All ideas of right and wrong, of distinction between honesty and crime are lost, and he is ready to do anything, in order to gratify his mad passion. First the felon's dress, the bridegroom's flower, or the suicide's unholy grave, generally forms the last tableau in the gambler's life. It is a sad thing to reflect upon. It is sadder to think that these gambling saloons are pretty much the cause of it, and that they are apparently licensed at, and upheld in their evil way, by men who have been entrusted with the commission of the law.

MR. GREELEY'S DISTRICT.—Horace Greeley, as our readers are aware, is running for Congress in the district in which he resides. How much he is running may be inferred when it is known that the district, the Fourth, embraces all the lower wards, the Five Points, the hells of Greenwich street on the west, and of James, Cherry and Water streets on the east, as well as the Fourth ward, comprising the great brothel precinct, are all comprised within his district. What a representative man Jim Fisk will make. His position is above suspicion; some that of his district. His chances of election are exceedingly. In 1861 there were two Democrats running, and votes received 9,000 votes to 5,500 for Walsh, and 1,708 Union. In 1862, Gen. Wood had 7,823 votes and General Wardrop 4,000. In 1863, Wood, Democrat, 10,039, Republican 5,000. In 1864, Governor Fenton received 9,182 votes and Seymour 11,000. In 1865, Republican election of the Administration at Washington has fixed upon "Boss" COX for the candidate, putting the nose of Ben. Wood out of joint. This has created a feeling which may seriously influence results.

THE MAD STONE.—There is a superstition, or a popular belief, "as old as the hills," that certain stones, or mineral substances, possess the power of extracting the virus of poisonous bites from the human system. We frequently hear of wonderful cures being made by the application of these stones to the wounds inflicted by venomous reptiles, or insects, by its means. Some recent specimens of the "mad stone," from their weight and appearance, seem to be composed of phosphate of lime, and it is said that they are invariably taken from the stomach of the deer. In the opinion of some of our chemists and geologists, to whom it has been submitted, it cannot be a product of animal disease, but is unmistakably a mineral production, accidentally or purposely swallowed by the animal. They do not subscribe to the popular belief in its virtues, and attribute its professed effects to imagination.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A letter from the western plains says: "The antelopes are very curious creatures; and the only successful manner of shooting them is to lay down and take the manner of your rifle, or a stick, then white handkerchief on the end of it, and stick it in the ground, and thus wait for Mr. Antelope. He will come half a mile to see what the white rag fluttering is, and if you lay perfectly quiet you can get a good shot. The only trouble with young hunters is that they are too impatient for a shot, and shoot before the antelope gets near enough."

A report from England states that the adult male population of the colony in Western Australia is almost wholly made up of ticket-of-leave men and ex-convicts and that a strong police force is required to preserve peace among them. There is little industry and plenty of idleness.

Under a new system of culture it has been demonstrated that the Coffee Tree of Brazil, which usually yields about twenty pounds of coffee annually, on the average, can be made to yield as high as thirty-three and sixty pounds.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that in view of the financial changes which have taken place during the past five years, our school arithmetics should be revised and adapted to the present state of things; the prices given in the examples should be those of the present day; the difference between gold and currency recognized; the mode of computing the national income tax explained; the different class of U. S. securities described, and examples given to show the result of investment in each.

An immense aquarium is being constructed for the French Exhibition, having a front of one hundred feet. Sharks, porpoises, and every variety of fish are to be therein collected for the amusement of the public.

An exchange paper says that compressed peat, by a late patent, is an excellent material for manufacturing picture frames, and other small articles. If this is true, compressed peat will, no doubt, prove a serious rival of hard India-rubber.

Dr. N. Eyes, Chief Medical officer at Vicksburg, has been experimenting with feeding of pigs on unbruised cotton seed. The animals seemed to thrive so well under the treatment, that he has adopted this as an internal remedy to be used in all that class of diseases usually treated with cod liver externally.

An official report shows that the French crops will, this year, fall short fully one-fourth of an average crop, and French commission and produce houses are anxiously looking for large arrivals from this country.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel only lacks, it is said, about five hundred feet of completion. The last block was laid end report. And they can distinctly hear every blow struck by each other.

The Anoskeag Steam Fire Engine Manufacturing Company intend to send one of their fire engines to the Paris exhibition, accompanied by sixty New York firemen in uniform, together with a brass band and drum corps. They propose to visit Queenstown, where the American consul promises to have four horses to draw their engine while they remain in the British empire,—Cork, Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London, and, finally, some few other English cities.

A Taunton, (Mass.) paper says that Mr. James S. Horton, of Rehoboth, has recently sold a pair of oxen which weigh 4,250 pounds. In October, 1864, they weighed 3,950 pounds; October, 1865, they weighed 4,140 pounds.

An army officer from south Carolina reports that the 27th South Carolina regiment, as fast as they can be reorganized, and its officers boast that they have offered its services to President Johnson to sustain any attempt he may make to suppress Congress.

The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land 3,040,770, water about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,891,351 square miles of landed surface, and the territories 1,296,016 miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1860. The number of inhabitants in the United States returned in 1860 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,197,296, in the territories—thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the United States, the territorial area would represent five and one-fifth square miles to each inhabitant.

Three-quarters of a million of dollars are required to repair the wharves of New Orleans. The financial condition of the city is report of to be such that the Levee Board cannot, for it is thought, will be leased to those only who will be willing to make the necessary repairs.

The Michigan coal field is supposed to underlie an area of some 7,000 square miles, but at present so far as we are aware, there are only three coal mines being worked in the whole State, viz: One in Caledonia, Shiawassee county, yielding 1,200 tons per annum, and two at Blackman, Jackson, county producing 12,000 tons.

A fatal prize fight took place on a train recently occurred in North Carolina. The pieces, not stones, were of every conceivable shape, with horns, legs, arms, &c., resembling bugs, fowls, grass-hoppers, crawfish, alligators, crabs, fish, lizards, cheshire cats, monkeys, sea-sticks, doll-babies, &c, &c. Some corn fields are ruined. The heaviest part of the storm was between Davidson's College and Mount Mourne, covering the ground from three to four inches in some places.

PERSONAL.

—The poet Percival's knowledge of women was of the least. He never dared look them in the eyes. An accidental lotting of the hand of one of his loves drove him in confusion from the room. He never told his love, except in one instance, and then it was in writing. He was in love at twenty; at twenty-four he adored a nymph at Philadelphia; and at twenty-five he worshiped somebody in Berlin; and once more, in New Haven, at twenty seven, he fell in love with a young woman with a handsome face, who did not like books, and married a rich man.

—The French Prince Imperial was ten years old last March, and the Emperor was fifty-eight in April. Eleven years must therefore transpire before the Prince attains his majority, and the Emperor, if he lives till that time, will be in his seventieth year. To prolong his life and preserve his health and thereby prolong his life, is undoubtedly due in great part, the Emperor's course before, during and after the German war. He wants peace and quiet, and as little annoyance as possible.

—It is not given to all to be masters of song, like Burns; of art, like Paulsay or Gibson; of engineering skill, like Stephenson; of critical acumen, like Gifford; or of abstract science, like Ferguson or the elder Herschel; yet these at first were all poor or working men, who gained their education by their own efforts—who did battle with pinching poverty, lack of educational means, prejudice of class, and all those liens which stand in the way of men of weaker mold.

—Miss Amelia M. Hauck, the new American *prima donna* who is creating a sensation in fashionable society in New York, was originally brought out by Lawrence W. Jerome, the New York banker, at his private theater, and she is classed already with those fair sisters, Adelina Patti and Clara Louisa Kellogg.

—The will of the late Mrs. Blandina Dudley, of Albany, New York, which is now occupying the attention of the courts in that city, disposed of a property valued at $120,000, whereas seven years before the death of the testatrix, it was known to consist of real estate and personal property worth $600,000. The courts are trying to find out what has become of the missing $500,000.

—George Bartlett, a well-known citizen of Chicago, and a member of the firm of Bartlett Brothers, clothing merchants, recently became insane, and it was found necessary to send him to the hospital at Jacksonville. His friends started on Wednesday night with him for that place. Toward morning, when the train was near Lincoln, the insane man suddenly broke away from his guardians, and jumped from the window of a sleeping car while under full speed. The train was stopped and search was made, but not the slightest trace of the reckless leaper could be discovered, nor have his friends been able to find him or any thing to indicate his whereabout, dead or alive.

—General Sherman has returned to St. Louis from his visit to the plains. He announces that the stories of Indian outrages on the plains are much exaggerated. Those near him also deny the story of his being invited to Washington.

Natural Law of Marriage.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* finds that there has been a striking and remarkable increase in marriages since the late war. He discusses the "social power of recuperation," tending to balance the losses by population in war. From the returns of the Probate Judges to the Commissioner of Statistics of Ohio, it appears that the number of marriages, for the year ending July 1, 1866, is full twenty per cent. above that in any year of either period during the war. Ohio lost thirty thousand men in the war; but, according to the statistics, the State will have more than as many people in 1870 as if the war had not occurred. Let the political agitation be what it may, there is no denying the fact that the general commercial condition of society during the last year has been remarkably good. Trade, agriculture, and mechanics have all flourished. Food and employment have both been good, and young men have felt that they could safely draw upon the future for the means as well as the resources of the present. Even in this country fire would produce dance of coincidence diminishes marriage, and on the other hand, the abundance of food encourages marriage and the settlement of families.

THE Washington City canal is to be greatly improved in a sanitary point of view, by directing the flow of the tide water of the Potomac in one direction through the entire length of the canal, instead of permitting the tides to enter at each end, and move backward and forward at a sluggish rate, constantly agitating the foul discharges of the city sewers. This and other important proposed changes will cost, it is estimated, $2,265,000. The work is in charge of Chief Engineer B. Stevenson.

JUNGLES ON FIRE.—The jungles of India are set on fire by the larger bamboos, as they are swayed by the wind, emitting fire from their hard glossy stems through the violence of their friction, and thus spreading destruction through extensive mountain forests. These are so massive that the fire continues to burn for many days together, and is as suddenly extinguished by nightly deluges of rain so common in mountainous countries where water pours from clouds resembling small cataracts.

CHOLERA IN CHICAGO.—The *Journal* of Saturday says: "There were fourteen cases of cholera and four deaths from the same in this city, during the twenty-four hours ending at two o'clock this afternoon. Of these only four cases and one death occurred since last evening.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Interesting Statistics.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for September has just appeared. It gives the condition of the crops up to August 1st. For the State of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the average yield at that date appeared likely to exceed by one-tenth that of 1865. The rains and frosts since that time have, however, so largely modified the prospects, that it may be considered doubtful whether the amount of sound grain gathered in those States will much exceed 80 per cent of the yield of last year. The great abundance in the hay crop, however, will go far towards off-setting the deficiency in the cereals. The Census accurately estimates the corn crop at over 1,000,000,000 bushels, by far the largest ever realized. Of stock hogs, an increase over 1865 is reported in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, as well as a slight increase in Kentucky, an average in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, and a heavy an average in Illinois and the New England States. Potatoes and root crops are in unusually large supply, and in good condition.

It appears from the returns that instead of the customary ratio of increase, there has been during the last six years, a decrease of 33 per cent. mules, 20 per cent; cattle, 35 per cent; sheep, 20 per cent, and hogs, 11 per cent. What figures could more sadly represent the impoverished condition of the Southern States, as the result of the late struggle? It is in the light of facts like these that we are to estimate the results of war. It is by these gloomy statistics that we are to temper our expectations of future commerce with the South.

Estimating the horses at $100 each, it would appear that the loss in those animals alone since 1860 is $50,000,000; and on mules over $12,000,000. So that it would require $62,000,000 to bring up the South, in the matter of draught animals, to its condition six years ago. If the cattle were estimated at an average of $25 per head, it would follow that the loss in this class of animals, comparing the present with 1860, amounts to 20,000,000. In sheep and hogs combined, the reduction of the aggregate value amounts to not less than $70,000,000. It results then, from this statement, that there is wanting, now to make up the deficiency in farm animals, in the South since 1860, is equivalent to a total loss of $230,000,000. Nor does this loss stand alone. The land which was cleared in raising food for the twelve millions of animals thus lost, finds so much less demand for its product. The buildings used for their accommodation, the vehicles they were employed in drawing, the harness and the implements of agriculture in connection with which they were used, have fallen, to a corresponding extent, become useless and are so much wasted property. Nor is this the worst aspect of the case. The horses and mules were the most essential means of production and of transportation of products, while the cattle, sheep and hogs were the nutriment of the muscle upon which the cultivation of Southern lands depended. This loss of animals therefore, necessarily limits, correspondingly the productive ability of the soil. Moreover, the fact that there is no famine in the South nor apparently anything approaching such a condition of things, implies with a direct certainty that, with this large reduction of animals used for purposes of food, there must have been also a reduction in the population.

Important Arrest of Alleged Bank Burglars.

The Prisoners Charged with the Robbery of the National Bank at Bowdoinham, Me., in June last.

In June last we gave the facts about the robbery of the National Bank at Bowdoinham, Maine, which was forcibly entered by four men; Mr. Butterfield, the cashier, and his family gagged, and seventy five thousand dollars taken from the bank vaults. Moses Sargeat, the Bostion bank detective, was employed to ferret out the robbers, and he engaged the assistance of Captain Jourdan and detective Elder, of New York. Yesterday, the 22d inst., Sargeat and the two latter officers was shortly afterwards rewarded with an encouraging measure of success, and three suspected men identified as those who had been seen in Bowdoinham, the day before the robbing was committed, Governor Corry of Maine, issued requisitions on Governor Fenton of New York, for return of the three men to Maine, who would leave the same evening in charge of the Grand Jury at New York city, and in the meantime of several other officers. Captain Jourdan and Detective Elder, of New York, left Bowdoinham on Saturday morning last, two of the men, named David Bartlett and Edward Swain, alias Eddy Woodman, alias "Fatty" Mcgraw, the latter prisoners made a desperate resistance, but were soon overpowered, and handcuffed, and were driven to the North street station, where they were locked up. On last Saturday evening the same officers arrested another man, named Bolton, on the corner of West Houston and Varick streets, who is known as Orrin Simms, alias "Rainy" Simms, made a stubborn resistance, when a desperate struggle took place between the officers and the prisoner, who was finally overpowered, handcuffed and attempted to secure the prisoners. Simms also made a furious assault, drawing their pistols and knives, whereupon the officers interfered and took the knives from them. At last accounts Simms was in charge of the Twenty-second police station and still bore the villainous appearance of having been in a badly damaged condition.

Bartlett is fifty years old and a native of this country, and has spent twenty-one and a half years of his life in State prison, and has been twenty-eight years of age, a bad born of Irish parents. Bartlett is said to have been connected in the Adams Express robbery near Norwalk, Connecticut, last winter. Simms is a native of the Western States, and is twenty-eight months in State prison.

Bartlett, it is said, was the leader in the bruisers, and indicted for sustained before a jury, and conviction if law dominates they will be invisible to the public for years to come.

A Frightful Picture.

There has been of late some frightful revelations of the moral condition of the "lower order" in England, but a picture more appalling than that presented to us of the state of things in Liverpool it is hardly possible to conceive. An inquiry was a short time back instituted by the Town Council into the cause of the excessive mortality in that town, and the report of the Commissioners draws a picture at which even those who are familiar with the worst phases of life in London must shudder. The following extract from a London paper will give some idea of the "slough of despond" in which that celebrated emporium has been converted:

For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with unceasing violence among the working population of Liverpool, and the whole neighborhood of these masses of failed humanity, and it can scarcely be said that the fever has ever left it, to form a corresponding extent, become useless and a so much wasted property. Nor is this the worst aspect of the case. The horses and mules were the most essential means of production and of transportation of products, while the cattle, sheep and hogs were the nutriment of the muscle upon which the cultivation of Southern lands depended. This loss of animals therefore, necessarily limits, correspondingly the productive ability of the soil. Moreover, the fact that there is no famine in the South nor apparently anything approaching such a condition of things, implies with a direct certainty that, with this large reduction of animals used for purposes of food, there must have been also a reduction in the population.

REPUDIATION IN THE SOUTH.

Southern Journals Taking Strong Ground Against It.

Many Journals of the South are taking strong ground against the doctrine of repudiation. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says:

"The direct conflict of repudiation with the clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that 'no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts' is so palpable, and so every man who is elected to the Legislature or to any other office in this State is compelled, as a requirement of initiation before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, to take an oath to support the said Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the candidates for the General Assembly who advocate the doctrine of repudiation are to comply with the promises made to their constituents, and keep inviolate the plain and express obligations of their oaths."

"The protection of debtors under the peculiar condition of affairs which has caused them to be unable to meet their obligations has been, in our Legislature and Convention, the subject of much careful consideration, and doubtless will, as it should be, the most important matter that will receive the attention of the ensuing General Assembly; but that repudiation will be seriously contemplated is impossible, and it is impossible to be entertained. For, independent of the clause of the Federal Constitution to which we have referred, the Supreme Court have decided this doctrine to be in violation of the Constitution of the State."

The Petersburg, Virginia, *Index*, thus characterizes repudiation:

"Thank God! it is a new word in Virginia and North Carolina. It needs explanation. It is to say we will not pay our debts. If the man steals my hog his brother his just dead. It means that we shall not pay for the pork we have eaten, and the clothes we have worn, or for the education we have given our children, for the farms we till, for the homes we live in, or for the fuel we are burning, for our necessaries or our luxuries. It means that we shall by the foundations of property in the stolen property of our neighbor; that our children shall wear clothes bought with stolen money; that our sons shall obtain their freedom on the proceeds of robbery. It means that the honest obligations of the dead (who and orphans have no power to enforce it) shall be paid, not by money, but by an act of Assembly. It means that the man who kept us from starvation during the long famine of war shall have no claim upon us; that the poor who shared their scanty meal with the rich widow shall have no claim upon her abundance, shall never more have claim upon us. It means that helpless children whose fathers fell in battle for us shall be turned hungry from our doors. It means contempt at home and discredit abroad. It means dishonor in life and lasting infamy in death. It means a heritage of infamy to our children after death. This is repudiation. To the last man who is left of the people in the South are invited by their own kindred. We are asked to violate law, to outrage morality, to stifle gratitude, to obscure knowledge, to blur honor, to flout our fair name—all that survive to us of the wreck of the dead, and defraud the living, that we may save our dismantled homes and our wasted land. Better that the living and the dead should go down in unpaid graves, and that our sons should begin as our sires began, to build up from the ruins a foundation stone, for children of honorable fortune.

"Surely there is courage, and principle, and pride, and honesty enough in the land we love for this sacrament in its very cradle."

INDIAN WAR.—General Sherman is reported to be hurrying troops further West to prevent what the *Cincinnati News* predicts will be "a long and serious war." Several posts in the Territory have been organized and robbed of large numbers of stock; but we hear of no massacre of settlers—proof it would seem, that the present war is not serious as has been told, originated in fun and not rage. That the Indians had no intention of a general war is evident of late years may be true, and justify the worst apprehensions.

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Bound To The Wheel, by George Saunders 1 50
The Second Mrs. Tillotson, by Percy Fitzgerald 75
Inside, A Chronicle of Secession 1 25
The Hill and the Sea 1 00

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(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants.
Send for our Fall Catalogue.
Pittsburgh Omnibus and Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every 15 minutes.

APPLICATION
FOR BOUNTY.

The New and only correct BLANKS printed from Forms furnished by the Department.

Price 50 cts. per doz.; 35 cts. Mailed.

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101 WOOD STREET.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty Street

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All

...e Daily Commercial

INDIAN SUMMER.

...t when the death of the flowers,
...And before the wind shall blow,
...ome over us a summer's sun,
...ng as fall, a second spring!
...e with a softer splendor
...ll the bright hues of summer,
...ne with a holier, calmer beauty
...Than ought that has perished before!

...ays appear when to the rainbow
...It has lent its magical dyes,
...s answers the fair-spread sky-canvas
...ll its many-colored changes
...ven from his cloud-hollowed chamber,
...ns forth on a Virgin day,
...e dewdrops that his favor has children,
...the flowers, have not yet passed away.

...ows a lingering mist on the mountains,
...A light azure haze in the air,
...e angels while busy around us
...ir quickly, too quickly they fled,
...d their bright robes trailing there,
...e here is so soft, so caressing,
...seems a mute token of love,
...d those to the heart like a blessing
...om some happy spirit above.

...ne days so serene an' so charming,
...waken a dreamy delight,
...ncholic tearful enjoyment,
...e half-painful thrill of regret—
...know they are fading and fleeting,
...we quickly, too quickly they'll end,
...d we watch them as with yearning affection,
...s at parting we watch a dear friend.

...e beautiful Indian Summer!
...ou are the child of my heart—
...ong during, while Nature enriches
...With gifts and with charms as you dance!
...w fain would we woo thee to linger
...In constant and mute vow awhile!
...ut ah! like the vows of true lovers,
...Like those of Nature, they cannot
...ill free and grow young in thy smile.

...t alone to the sad fields of Autumn
...Does a new creation restore,
...t thou bringest a world-weary spirit
...Back to the child of its heart—
...ng cherished, O Nature enriches
...With gifts and with charms as you dance!
...w fain would we woo thee to linger
...In constant and mute vow awhile!
...ut ah! like the vows of true lovers,
...Like those of Nature, they cannot
...ill free and grow young in the smile.

...imble and Animal Life in the Amazon Region.

Lecture by Professor Agassiz.

...e second lecture of Professor Agassiz ...ument Temple, Boston, was delivered ...day evening upon the above men... topic. The audience was equal in ...of numbers to that of last week, and ...en greater number of literati and dis...lished citizens were present.

...e lecturer remarked in opening that ...veloping his theme he labored under ...old difficulties—the extraordinary ...ity of living beings that peopled that ...n which would require hours and ...s to describe, and then the impossibil...presenting an image of the objects by ...enumeration. The only means, ...fore, would be by comparison with ...which surrounds us. The prominent ...ences between tropical and temperate ...ion is that all over the North and ...warmer parts of the Temperate Zone ...s of the same kind are gathered to...r in large numbers so as singly to ...e extensive areas. Hence the monot...character of our beautiful forests ...neadows when compared with the ...ious vegetation of tropical re... Here there is a congregation of ...s, oaks, pines, &c., mixed together ...and there. In tropical regions the ...diversified plants grow side by side, ...sely plants exist there, but a variety ...most heterogeneous plants are gath...together to cover the surface of the ...d. Here we have frequent alterna... of open ground, . . . Not so there. No ...is vegetation so dense; nowhere ...e forests so grand; nowhere the va...of plants so great as in the valley of ...mazon. Brazil has been looked upon ...paradise of vegetation, and the va...of species from those regions ex...ll which have been collected from ...surfaces of other parts of the earth, ...e richness and profusion, bounty of ...side variety, splendor of color and ...dd colossal dimensions of the trees ...impress the visitor at first, and the ...e dwells among them the greater ...ow upon the mind. The Professor, ...several remarks, of which the above ...ief synopsis, proceeded to compare ...of the temperate zone of the family ...ich clover, peas, beans, &c., are ...ers, hardly ever reaching the dimen...of the shrub here, with the same ...in the forests of the Amazon, where ...e of the most conspicuous and ...resented by the stately trees ...great many varieties remarkable ...r beauty and elegance of foliage, ...e contour, remarks were made ...the great question which divides ...ists as to whether this diversity has ...out of something which preceded it ...t was the work of mind. This ...on was presented that there might ...the extraordinary range of consid...s his investigations led him to, and ...rent as the subjects themselves ...be, how important they were, over...reference to our creed, to our moral ...ion, and to our intellectual culture, ...another illustration of this branch ...subject, what is called the rose ...of the Northern regions was com...with that other family known as the ...family. Most of our fruit trees, ...pears, quince, cherries, plums, ap..., &c., belong to the rose family, and ...we also herbaceous plants of this ...s such as the rose bush, strawber... The speaker . . . considered ...believing in the theory of develop...and argued that, if the ideas of some ...lists are true, if the physical in... under which these things grow ...any measure be the cause of this ...ty, we should have uniform ...ons the causes producing diver... We should have one cause producing ...nt results. He could not see how ...who advocate this transition of one ...s being into another, had yet shown ...gle instance in which it may have ...ecomplished. The myrtle takes the ...as it were, in the tropics, of rose ...in the temperate zone. The won...diversity of the myrtle family was ...ed in some of its many forms of ...tion, among others that known as ...allon but tree of colossal dimen... of which the fruit is larger than a ...head. The green of the tropics was ...tually stated to be dark and deeply ...d, going almost even to black, pur...ding tinge, and yet essentially ...Another family like our Camelia ...a was described at some length, ...interesting picture given of para... which fasten upon these like the mis... and finally exterminate vast trees. ...r mark of peculiarity of the vege... of these forests is the innu... quantity of trailing river ...ing in a great variety of fan... Most pine apples grow as parasites, ...ere is such a variety of the latter ... have no conception of in ...mperate zone. The palm family ...only the most striking feature in the ...le world of the tropics but the ...seful, from which the inhabitants of ...gions make their hammocks, build ...uts, cover their houses and derive ...od. The variety of this family is ...arge, the diversity of foliage and ...ing wonderful. There is, among ...a variety which may be compared ...ries, Plums, grapes, blueberries, ...he laws of natural growth are most ...ally exemplified by the various ...of palms. Had gothic architecture ...from those regions it might have ...ery different from what it now is. ...g to the second head of the thesis, ...aker remarked that it was idle to ...t to give a general idea of the whole ...world in such an extensive tract of ...a quarter of an hour. In the first ...the most prominent feature among ...mals of the forests is the monkeys, ...ingly varied in kind. They differ ...from the monkeys of other parts ...world—some being of the size of a ...quirrel. What distinguishes them ...larly is the great development of ...tails, which they use as a ...hand, for monkeys use the ...as we use the hand. At ...xty different kinds of monkeys are ...in the Valley of the Amazon, and ...ering from those of the old world—...ce of Africa as well as Asia. The ...or quaintly remarked here that ...was something further in the ...t state of science to consider these ...s our ancestors. He brought it ...d, he said, for one reason. There is ...less variety of monkeys in the world, ...re none in Australia, peculiar kinds ...a, Sumatra and Africa, as well as ...t ones in America. Now, how is it ...ch a variety of ancestors has pro...one kind of descendants? If hu...is the result of a transformation of ...onkey, there should be an endless ...of them, and the lecturer thought it ...ument which has not been brought ...d in opposition to the doctrine of ...rmation of organized beings. Prof. ...assiz passed to consider the subject of ...n Amazon waters which he ...with great thoroughness. ...he visited the Amazon there ...ount 100 and odd species known. ...ection of 250 species had been unfor...ly lost. He had collected 1,800 dif...kinds. A most remarkable fact in ...to the fish here, is that in the lower ...of the Amazon are found fishes en...different from those in any other ...r. Between the junctions of the ...t rivers are found different species of ...m what appear below. In a local... a few square miles there are two ...ed and fifty kinds. In a pool not ...ing a few square yards, where the ...was low, he found two hundred and ...ds of fish, none of which were ...elsewhere. It was suggested that ...e the number of kinds of fish would ...ease the whole number of animal ...ind in these rivers. Not a single ...entative of the families of some of ...h are to be found in South American ...ers with crocodiles and other ...s still represented in part with us. ...erable time was given to showing ...sh in the rivers connected with one ...e sea, as they were entirely differ... If this was due to the transformation ..., either one or the same course will ...e heterogenous results, or heteroge... results may be brought under one ...same cause without being modified. ...hilosophy and logic do not allow us ...with causality in that way. In clos... remarks, Professor Agassiz ex... his gratitude for the response ...scientific matters had met with from ...udience, and urged a higher standard ...rmation and a willingness to foster ...vance scientific investigations, pre... briefly the desirableness of encour... and maintaining the Massachusetts ...te of Technology, the Boston Society ...Natural History, and the Museum of ...arative Zoology.

HUNGRY.

"Thomas, my son," said a father to a lad in my hearing, the other day, "won't you show the gentleman your last composition?" "I don't want to," said he, "I wish you would," responded the father, "if won't?" was the reply; "I'll be gosh-darned if I do!" A sickly, half-approving smile passed over the face of the father, as he said, in explanation of his son's *brusqueries* "You don't think matters generally, but the fact is, *he's got such a cold, he's almost a fool.*" Kind parent! happy boy!

Cwedgimpes Ap Thomas, the Welsh bard, is coming to this country. He will be received by the Llwgumtrecsnstrath of Philadelphia, and his performance on the Ghwallstringgesivin, or Welsh harp, will be the most interesting musical event of the season. He is a native of Moelgwystrunbstwith, and his father was inventor of the Brnwrw Cymrstrgwf unut.

"Well, do you entertain any proposition?" asked a spendthrift of a person from whom he wished to borrow some money.

"No, sir," was the reply, "what our proposition is I have mentioned once already."

A "solution" is required for the following arithmetical question:—If a hard knot be tied to a cat's tail, which way, how long, and with what success, will she run after it? Also, who *tied* the knot?

THE GRAVES OF KINGS.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: Wandering through Fontevrault, I found myself in the burial place of some of our Plantagenet kings. The abbey, once famous; has gone to ruin. Its fanes, its precincts are transformed into a convict establishment. The graves of the kings have, of course, been long ago plundered, but there are still preserved, hidden in a dark corner of the convict chapel, lying upon the dust and dirt of ages, the effigies in marble which once adorned them, of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne, of Richard Cour de Lion, and—most beautiful and best preserved of all—Isabella d'Angoulême, the wife of John. Would it not be a graceful act of the French Emperor to hand them over to our government? As being authenticated likenesses, they would be a valuable addition to the records of our history.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

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For sale by all druggists. sel4-m,w&s-y

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX! Now Perfume from Mexico. The only wonderful Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilettes, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume, for it is and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential perfume requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Now, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & CO., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Evening Inquirer, Philadelphia.* oct5-TuThAS

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily effecting wonderful cures. Sold by druggists. Circular gratis. Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Seventh night of the great Comedian, Author and Poet.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

Who will appear THIS EVENING, October 23d, in his new drama, entitled

O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

Capt. Roderick O'Donnell.....Mr. Brougham
Cardinal Alberoni.....Mr. F. C. Morris
(His first appearance in Pittsburgh.)

Supported by the entire strength of the most excellent stock company.

The piece produced with excellent new scenery, dresses and appointments.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

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COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 23d,
OPEN EVERY NIGHT AFTER UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND ON
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THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD!

THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!
OR,
"Loiterings on Enchanted Ground."

As set forth in that wonderful production, entitled the "Arabian Nights," and embodying, with vivid and striking grandeur, those great creations of the imagination. Which have

Charmed the World for 200 Years!
COMPRISING
FIFTY SPLENDID TABLEAUX!

Which, for Lofty Grandeur and Ethereal Beauty, surpass all that has yet been produced by man or witnessed by mortal eye, will now be exhibited in this city for the first time, as exhibited in the city of London, at St. James Hall, for 38 consecutive nights, to the largest assemblages ever gathered within that renowned resort of the English Metropolis, and as exhibited in the principal Continental cities, where, during a two years' tour of unexampled success, it was visited by nearly all the

CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE,

With their Royal Families, who, together with the entire Press, Clergy and Nobility, have united with the people everywhere in pronouncing it the

Most Sublime Work of Modern Times

Admission to all parts of the House—25 CENTS.
Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

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On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.

For full particulars, see bills. oct5

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS

To 53 Mill, Building and Mine Locks, Office up to October 9th, 1866.

Samuel Stewart, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Finder, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Wm. Pollock, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Jas. Moran, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
J. Smith, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Louis Hager tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
John M Keller, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Ed M Grandi, oyster house, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Philip Diehl, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;
Fred Aubrecht, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;
Levi Lewis, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;
Jos S Finch, oyster house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;
Leonidas Lee, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Jas Coy, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Peter McGee, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
P Gannon, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Snyder, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Pat Burke, other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Mc88 agon, other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Wesley Kerr, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;
Robert Peebles, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;
Jacob Sanders, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Fred Kline, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
John Ortemeier, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Michael Knapp, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Andrew Sheehan, tavern, 6th ward, Pittsburgh;
H Ruswick, eating house, 7th ward, Pittsburgh;
Maria Richards, tavern, 8th ward, Pittsburgh;
Fred Kaiser, other goods, 8th ward, Pittsburgh;
John T Taylor, tavern, 9th ward, Pittsburgh;
J C Cox, eating house, 9th ward, Pittsburgh;
Patrick Dempsey, tavern, 10th ward, Pittsburgh;
Geo F. Vierheller, tavern, 10th ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Fox, tavern, 10th ward, Pittsburgh;
Bolt Lyons, other goods, 10th ward, Pittsburgh;
Felix Graff, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny;
Xavier Hager, eating house, 1st ward, Allegheny;
Francis P. Byrne, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny;
Henry Rix, eating house, 2d ward, Allegheny;
John Horn, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny;
Wm Davis, preserving, 3d ward, Allegheny;
Wm Davis, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny;
Thos Trehudi, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny;
N Sutton, other goods, 3d ward, Allegheny;
Christ Sunig, tavern, borough of Birmingham;
Valentine Geerling, tavern, borough of Birmingham;
Wm Gertrude Smith, other goods, borough of Birmingham;
H Schmidt, eating house, borough of East Liverpy;
George Shearer, tavern, borough of West Elizabeth;
Elbe Hall, eating house, 1st ward, Allegheny;
George Rube, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Jacob Walder, eating house Lawrenceville;
John Meyer, eating house, borough of Lawrenceville;
Anselm recht, other goods, Lawrenceville;
August Hahne eating house, Mckeesport;
Schamn, Roessli & co., other goods, M Keesport;
Hanna Rauch, eating house, South Pittsburgh;
Martin Frederick, tavern, Sharpsburg;
Joseph Dreyfoos, tavern, Sharpsburg;
Joseph G Stringer, tavern, Collins township;
John Hoffman, tavern, Lower St. Clair tp;
George Gow, tavern, Harrison township;
John T Patterson, tavern, Liberty township;
Peter Smith, tavern, Mifflin township;
Archibald Stewart, eating house, Penn township;
Jos McKelvenny, eating house, Pitt township;
Reginald Fraser, tavern, Penn township;
Wm Eberhardt, eating house, Ross township;
A H Reichhiter, tavern, Harrison township;
Conrad Speidle, tavern, Wilkins township;
The 31st of October, A. M., for hearing the above applications.
By order of the Board.
W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

SORGHUM—
10 BBLS. SORGHUM,
In store and for sale by
oct5 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

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FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM,
Containing 12 acres, near MIDDLETON, COLLINSTOWN CO., OHIO, 2 miles from the Railroad Station. Choice fruit, plenty of all kinds of fruit, water and go. d improvements. Possession given immediately. Inquire of
207 Robinson st., Allegheny city, or
R. M. GLASS, on the Premises.

BEAUTIFUL
SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
For Sale.

The undersigned offer for sale the late residence of Capt. Frederick H. Hamlin, deceased, in Collins township, a short distance beyond "Allegheny Cemetery," accessible by the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroads, containing between four and five acres.

This is one of the most beautiful places to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the city, in every respect, with all necessary out buildings. Possession given at once.

Apply to W. & D. RINEHART, for the present at oct6-tu,w,s No. 249 Liberty street.

VALUABLE
Real Estate in Beaver County
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on reasonable terms his FARM OF ABOUT 600 ACRES, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, three miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county, Penna., about 1 1-2 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good, large two story Brick Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hay House, Wash House, &c., the buildings in good repair. Plenty of good Fruit Trees on the premises. Also, a good Saw Mill, the machinery of the underplaned, residing on the premises. Apply to H. H. C. Esq., Beaver Pa.
oct6-tf&w JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND
1 fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the city road, the city passing through the property. Also, three miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county, Penna., about 1 1-2 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good, large two story Brick Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hay House, Wash House, &c., the buildings in good repair. Plenty of good Fruit Trees on the premises. Also, a good Saw Mill, the machinery of the underplaned, residing on the premises. Apply to H. H. C. Esq., Beaver Pa.
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BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Sts.,
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THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.
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LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

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Great Watch Sale.
ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.
Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low Price of
Ten Dollars!
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.
And not to be Paid for unless perfectly Satisfactory!

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches.....$250 to $750
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500 Gold Hunting American Watches.....100 to 125
500 Silver Hunting Levers.....100 to 150
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500 Gold Ladies' Watches.....100 to 250
1400 Gold Hunting Lepines.....50 to 75
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2 500 Hunting Silver Watches.....25 to 50
5 000 Assorted Watches, all kinds.....10 to 25

☞ Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement costing only $10 while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

The Union Watch Co., Manufacturers, 119 Broadway, New York City, wish to inform the public, that the above magnificent stock, Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates upon payment of Ten Dollars, which if for a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The former selling at the rate of 75 per cent. discount, the latter need no comment, upon payment irrespective of its value, as no certificate is void as once be seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most Fastidious!

A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2, thirty three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents—Those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimate business conducted entirely authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. 27y sep7

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UNION WATCH CO., Manufacturers,
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DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
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where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, also are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.

Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skillfully filling them with the best select material, and by giving them other proper treatment, thus preserving them for future use and comfort in a ripe old age.

Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skillfully attended to and corrected.

These beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctor's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.

All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skillfully administered to those who may desire them.

OFFICE, ROOMS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
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B. B. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.

These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne, which, when being perfectly pure are confidently recommended to the public as being highly suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Cacao), Mound Vineyard Champagne, Also, sparkling Champagne. Pure Grape Brandy, Sambrain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or in bottles, by

CARMICH & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug13-ym

PEN, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, together with a fine assortment of Wade & Butcher's superior Hollow Ground and Plain Razors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
oct5 th&s 136 Wood street.

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E. S. ABORN, M. D.
OCULAR
AND
AURAL SURGEON,
AND
Physician for the Diseases of the Respiratory Organs,
HAS TAKEN ROOMS AT THE
Merchants' Hotel,
Where he will be prepared to practice the most recent and scientific system of MEDICINE and SURGERY for the alleviation of

ALL DISEASES OF THE

EYE
AND
EAR,

AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
TREATED WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS.

Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Blindness, Cross Eyes, Cutting of the Eyelid, Cataract, Inflammation of the Eye, Deafness in the Ears, Discharge from the Ears, etc., Diseases of the Nose, Catarrh, Ulceration, Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Stomach.

HEALTH IS THE HIGHEST BLESSING!

Just will give all he has for relief from disability and pain. Many people have suffered for long series of years, and linger out a useless life, when a few days' treatment would restore to health and enjoy the pleasures and happiness of others. Sufferers, be not deceived with the pulpers, for he tries persistently the various Doctrines.

QUACK NOSTRUMS

For relief, and finds it out. The reason is the general physician does not make time to inform himself in regard to the diseases he undertakes to cure. Many physicians know but little of the causes of the disease, and are consequently ignorant of cure, which for a limited or lengthy for extent its study, and experience of their professions to a small extent of study, they cannot expect to become expert in all diseases. A scientific and practical person of extensive research in both theory and extensive research in the treatment of diseases, of which fact medical men in this country are deficient, and the consequence is that many practitioners are ruining their patients by their ignorance. Therefore we have the ills of life and health—the pathological principles to long and patient study of the diseases of life.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Chest,

And the discoveries of new remedies and new applications of old ones Dr. E. S. ABORN owes the unparalleled success he has had in the treatment of the sick, and that previous to standing. And he delights and is happy to see his patients, and to see them free from the effects of the use of Mercury, &c., and the baneful practice of such as surgeons of the Eye and Ear, and Physician and Surgeon in the city of Nashville and Surgeon in the city of Nashville, and all Invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting him. Invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting him. Invalids will be encouraged to hope for cure on visiting him.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNION LINE EXPRESS COMPANY.—A branch office of this company has been opened at Beaver, Pa., and Mr. D. D. Johnson appointed Agent.

PERSONAL.—Capt. C. C. MacConnell, of the Fifth U.S. Artillery, arrived home in this city yesterday from the Dry Tortugas, where he has been on duty in guarding the assassination conspirators of President Lincoln.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—James Calbey, who was committed to jail on the 8th inst., by Alderman Donaldson, in default of bail, to await trial on a charge of assault and battery, was released yesterday, having procured the necessary bail for his appearance at Court.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this (Tuesday) evening, in the Beaver Street M. E. Church. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. F. Speer and Rev. J. B. Clark. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE RACES TO-DAY.—This afternoon at three o'clock there will be a grand pacing match at Oakland Park Race Course for a liberal premium, between "Red Rover," "Cold Water Boy" and another well-known racing horse. The race will be in harness, mile heats, best three in five, to rule.

MIRACULOUS CURE.—A gentleman of this city who has been partially deaf for twenty-six years was operated upon yesterday by Dr. Aborn, at the Mercantile Hotel, and in a few minutes his hearing was completely restored. By calling at the hotel the name of the patient will be given.

FIGHT IN ALLEGHENY.—Four Irishmen were arrested last evening by Chief McKain and a number of the Allegheny police, while fighting at the L. Lawrence Hotel, on Federal street, Allegheny, and conveyed to the lock-up. The combatants were considerably beaten and bruised during the fight.

SEVERE FALL.—Mr. John Hart, a carpenter, fell from the eaves of a two-story building on Tremont street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and fractured his left shoulder blade, besides sustaining other injuries. Dr. Walter Ure, of Oil-City street, was summoned, who attended the injured man, after which he was removed to his residence on Anderson street.

JAIL CALENDAR.—There are now confined in the county jail one hundred and twenty-seven prisoners, male and female. There are eighty-six males in the jail, of which seventy-two are awaiting trial at court, and the remaining fourteen are vagrants. Of the nineteen females in the prison, five are awaiting trial at Court, and the remaining fourteen are vagrants. There are also in jail twenty-two prisoners serving out sentence for various offences.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

The only case tried in this Court, yesterday, was that of the United States vs. Wm. P. Alcorn, impleaded with Andrew W. Cox and James Griffin. The jury rendered a verdict for the United States in the sum of $5,501 31, including interest. The Court adjourned about noon until ten o'clock this morning, when the case of King and Griffin, the Oakland counterfeiters, will be taken up.

DEFAULTING WITNESSES ARRESTED.—Eight young women named Emma Clark, Emma Stanley, Kate Smith, Annie Smith, Alice Marshall, Nellie Gillen, Fanny Dermott and Caroline Stuckhind were arrested yesterday by order of Court and lodged in jail, for failing to appear as witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fanny McCarthy, who attended the latter, after having been subpœnaed. When the case was called up yesterday, the defendant's name was called but failed to appear, and the Court forfeited the bail and released the witnesses.

COLLISION ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on Sunday afternoon, at Parkesburg, by a freight and stock train coming in collision. John McGinty, the conductor of the freight train, was instantly killed, the engineer mortally wounded, and four or five others severely injured. One engine and eight cars were smashed to pieces. Both trains were behind time. The accident delayed the passenger train which left this city at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon some four hours.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner McCoy, of Beaver county, held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the man who fell from the steamer Columbia on Thursday evening, opposite Economy, and was drowned. The body was not identified, and the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the unknown man, coming to his death by drowning, in falling from the steamer Columbia, when opposite the borough of Economy, on the 18th inst., and the crew of the boat are chargeable with carelessness and gross negligence by which the unknown have come to their death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very distressing nature occurred in Allegheny on Saturday night, resulting in the death of Ellen Kennedy aged 8 years, daughter of Mr. Archibald Kennedy. The child was sitting on a porch in front of her father's residence, on Gay alley, in the Fourth ward, when she fell her head and fell to the pavement beneath, striking her head upon the curbstone and fracturing her skull so severely that death ensued in about two hours after words. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered by the jury.

METHODIST PROTESTANT PREACHERS' MEETING.—The Pastors and other Ministers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, met yesterday morning at the First M. P. Church, Pittsburgh, and organized a Preachers' Meeting, which will henceforth meet every Monday morning, at nine o'clock, regularly. The object is for mutual improvement, for the benefit of the members of the denomination, &c. There was a full attendance and great good feeling. A committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. A. Crist and V. Lucas, to arrange a plan for a series of protracted centenary meetings in the various churches, beginning next Sunday.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Coroner Clawson was called up yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a German named Balas Shaifer, who committed suicide by hanging himself in a stable on the premises of Jacob Zimmerdine, in Reserve township, during the early part of the week. The deceased had been in this country about six weeks, and being unable to procure employment, had become low spirited in mind. Since he was called up on an acquaintance of his had married a girl who was tired of life, and desired to die. No attention was paid to the remarks at the time, as they were supposed just as coming from a person laboring under the above. Shaifer was apparently about forty years of age, and leaves a family in Germany. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Invitation to the Boys in Blue.

The election for State and County officers of West Virginia, will take place on Thursday. The Boys in Blue of Wheeling and vicinity purpose having a torchlight procession on Wednesday evening, and have issued the following invitation to the Boys in Blue and Union citizens to participate in the procession:

WHEELING, W. VA., October 18, 1866.

GEN. NEGLEY: Sir, I am authorized by the Committee of Arrangements to cordially invite the Boys in Blue, and all Union citizens of your city and vicinity, to come down and take part in the grand Torchlight Procession and political demonstration to be held on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., the day before the coming election in our State. Please answer immediately, and let me know about how many will come. Hoping you can come, and bring a host,

I am, &c., C. B. LEWIS, Cor. Sec'y Com.

Sabbath School anniversary.

The forty-second anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty, took place on Sunday afternoon. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and lasted from three until five o'clock. The seats in the middle of the church were filled by the scholars and teachers, and the side seats were occupied by the parents and members of the congregation. The venerable Luke Loomis, Esq., was upon the platform as the first superintendent of the Sabbath School, over forty-two years ago, and his appearance lent much interest to the proceedings. The Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, addressed the children in a happy and appropriate manner, and an earnest and effective address was delivered to the parents and congregation by the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the Ridge street Presbyterian church of Allegheny City, and Professor in the Theological Seminary. The addresses were interspersed with singing, prayer, and the hearing of the report of Mr. Totten, Superintendent, Messrs. Adkeson, Jr., Esq., and Major Wm. B. Negley, submitted a report from the Shadyside school, a mission school of the parent organization. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and not soon to be forgotten by those who took part therein. Under the joint pastorate of Rev. D. McIlvaine and Rev. M. Gillespie, the church is now in a very flourishing condition.

Public Amusements.

THEATER.—There was a large audience present last evening to witness the first performance of Mr. Brougham's new play, "O'Donnell's Mission," which gave very general satisfaction. The part of Capt. O'Donnell is somewhat similar to that of Don Cæsar De Bazan, and abounds in telling speeches. Mr. Brougham gives the character a good representation, of course, and was ably supported by Mr. Morris, as the Cardinal, and Miss Kate Edelin as "Eva." "Laroche" has a fine representative in Mr. Edwards, who has the ability to give it a much better one. The other characters were fairly sustained. The play will be repeated to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Couldock and his talented daughter continue to attract large and delighted audiences to witness their pleasing performances. Last night the "Porter's Knot" and "One Touch of Nature" were performed, and were received with every demonstration of approval. To night Mr. Couldock will perform for the last time during this engagement his great character of "Old Dolliding," in the "Willow Copse." The play was never better performed in this city than it was by the Opera House company last week.

VARIETIES.—An attractive bill is presented at this popular place of amusement this evening.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as medicinal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative, and anti-bilious medicine; and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It strengthens without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion, and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies any weakness of the bodily powers.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite Shares and Coupons.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, October 22—P. M.

The local money market is working pretty easy. The Banks are discounting freely all the good paper offered at the regular rates, and what is offered in the open market, is only sold on very high terms.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, October 20th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 15	$987,716 41	$184,253 20
October 16	952,876 29	72,581 66
October 17	376,092 58	84,866 58
October 18	357,092 29	74,279 58
October 19	310,827 47	50,189 93
October 20	361,912 23	90,149 35
Total	$3,346,752 31	$501,980 75

—At the Philadelphia Board on Saturday, $9,000 of Allegheny county five per cent. Compromise Bonds sold at 76. It is an advance within a few weeks of 2 per cent. Ocean oil stock brought 5½. State Fives Sold at 96¾.

—The New York quotations for U. S. Bryan's to-day were: Gold, 146½; Eighty-ones, 113⅜; Old Five-twenties, 111½; new do, 109½; Twenties, 106; first series Seven-thirties, 106⅛; second and third series, 106; Michigan Southern, 86½; Clevelandand Pittsburgh, 91½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, 109½; Erie, 82; Western Union Telegraph Company, 50½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Chicago and Northwestern, 56¾; Chicago and North western, preferred, 75½; Bennehoff, 7; Gregory Gold, 14½; Rocky Mountain, 9¼; Quartz Hill, 3½; Hope, 18½; Corydon, 7½; Keystone, 15½; Nye, 60; Liberty, 25c.

—The excitement in gold stocks continues, and with a steadiness and firmness which shows much more confidence in gold mining enterprises than has hitherto prevailed. At the period of the organization of the large number of Colorado Companies in 1860, we repeatedly expressed the opinion that there was a substantial basis for the enterprises in the actual deposits of gold ore, in paying quantities, existing in that country; but also dissented from the idea that the mines would yield to the value of the property to be developed.

The rapid advance of this unexpected improvement in the value of gold properties has been a large demand for the stocks, at the low prices to which they have been depressed, and a sudden advance in prices. In some cases, the larger stockholders are buying up the major portion of the stock of their corporations, with a view to hoarding them until their properties are more fully developed.

During the past week there has been a very large advance in shares, which have been until recently comparatively little known to the public. We present the following comparison of quotations of some of these stocks, most prominently dealt in during the week:

	October 19.	October 13.
Columbian	$1 40	$1 20
Hawxville	7 65	6 40
Crydon	7 65	6 15
La Crosse	5 00	3 25
Nye	62	50
Pin Oak	57	52

In the case of Nye, Corydon and La Crosse, the advance has been considerably still, developments at the mines tending to improve the prospects of the companies.—*New York Commercial, Saturday.*

—The earnings of the leading railways in September were as under:

	1866.	1865.
Atlantic and Gt. Western	$252,909	$252,909
Illinois Centra	55,921	73,784
Illinois Central—Western	23,000	24,000
Marietta and Cincinnati	154,376	125,252
Michigan Central	348,000	379,000
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	19,969	23,803
Milw'kee and St. Paul	303,941	300,000
Panama	1,161,586	1,161,586
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	661,998	720,918
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	37,000	37,000
Chicago and Rock Island	267,982	1,011,167
Chicago and Northwestern	367,198	367,198
Chicago and Great Eastern	52,000	54,037
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	320,000	320,000
Michigan Central	429,160	476,691

—Mining shares are more inquired for by outside operators. 2,500 shares Canada Copper changed hands at $1 70@1 80, a gain 3@5 per share. Franklin was also more inquired for, 1,400 shares at an advance of $1, Hancock dull at 2, a decline of ½; Huron advanced 1@1½ over Saturday's closing prices; Pittsburgh Coal was steady at 52; Pittsburgh Iron at 52; Quicksilver was in fair demand at 42@43; 1,000 tons of copper per month do not appear to help the stock; Consolidated fires at 6, a cheering figure to those who have held on from July when it sold at 4. Tallahassee was offered, and 75 sold at 2. Mr. Hodge's report of the Hecla and Calumet Copper Mine, to figures considerably in excess of the estimates published in June last, the oldest established companies, suggests the query why we have not a Pittsburgh Company to purchase through similar ordeals to those which have been successfully under professional management, the exploration of mines for examination, early investment, and surface work, and thereby avoiding the heavy drains for the natives, stamp mills, and cost buildings, such as have been erected by the Quincy, Franklin and other corporations. It is hoped, however, that the new mines will be able to resist the influence which usually from the proceeds of their products, without leaving assessments on the stockholders, and that they will make returns to the proprietors in the shape of dividends, as the others have done.—*Boston Adv., Saturday.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

TUESDAY, October 23, 1866.—The market has undergone no particular change. The weather is all that could be desired, being clear, cool and pleasant. The produce market is unchanged, with a fair amount of activity for the leading articles. Prices for some days were uniform, being in a great measure governed by the amount of receipts, which were quite limited on previous prices. The receipts yesterday were light, only reaching 3 barrels. This would fall far below the amount required to supply the wants of the home market, were it not for the short supply from the Ohio river. The receipts were 671 barrels. The market favors buyers. Cheese—demand active, and sales regular at 17@18c. Eggs—demand active, and sales to some extent. Grain—demand fair prices. The supply on the market being limited holders were firm in their views. Corn—wanted, at good prices. The receipts were by car loads and to sacks—only 1 car load and 1,000 sacks. Oats—demand fair, principal portion, however, is not offered for sale but goes direct to the brewers. Oats—Scarce and wanted, the sales advance 1c. Receipts 1,000 bushels. Yesterday's receipts reached 81 sacks. Wheat—Very little wanted. The receipts were 6 car loads. The supply on the market is very limited. Below are the sales that came under our notice:

Corn—Receipts 1,000 to have undergone no change. We note regular sales of cultivated at $20 ₰ barrel, and wild at $15. The market contains a fair supply.

Seeds—The market has been very inactive for the past week; there is somewhat of an improvement, inasmuch as the demand is better, but the sales are light. Timothy nominal, $5 50@7 50 timothy, $1 05 flax finds purchasers at $2 30@2 90 ₰ bushel.

Ashes—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand. Sales Ash-Sales 10 casks common at 9c, and 5 do refined at 9½@9¾c. Pearls—Sales 6 tons at 15c. No demand for pots.

Provisions—The market is quiet demand; the receipts fell off yesterday, 81 boxes being the receipts; sales 90 boxes Western Reserve at 19½c, as ₰ quality; 20 boxes New York Hamburg, 20c, and 15 do Ohio, 19c. Goshen and Limburger, 20@22c.

Lard—Receipts 1 barrel and 1 kegs. Sales 1 keg at 20c.

Lard Oil—The supply exceeds the demand; sales 20 bbls No. 1 at 95, and 10 do No. 2 at 91 90.

Butter—The market is dull owing to excess of the demand, the market was dull; fresh roll can be purchased at 30c; sales 16 packages at that figure. Keg butter was nominal in per quality.

Tallow—The demand keeps up with the supply; sales 11 bbls, packed, 10c per lb.

Hay—We note a continued good demand for this article. The receipts were liberal by river and rail; sales 20 loads, at the scales, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; 25 tons of baled, on landing, $20 00.

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THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE LEADING MARKET.

As the season advances, business is beginning to fall off somewhat—the past week being very quiet and the transactions of a meagre character. The expectation of many in regard to the great rush for goods, urged by the unusual mildness of the cotton market, have not been realized. There is an absence of trade from Chicago, owing in a great measure to the appearance of clearing in that city. This trade, of course, must come in later in the season. Indeed, the Western trade, according to the *Economist*, has been unsatisfactory all the season. Cotton goods are not selling in any amount, and yet prices are firm. Jobbers generally hold very light stocks at present, and do not feel disposed to bear heavy burdens to such a market. The cotton market for the past few days has not been so satisfactory as in the early part of the week. The tone of the market at the close is much healthier, and goods sold with more activity on Friday than any day during the week. It appears as though the trade are going to pick up, and many are confident in regard to the ultimate issue of events, as it is strongly affirmed that the small stocks will compel dealers to buy very soon.

COTTON GOODS.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—There has been very little movement in these goods for the past week, not with standing, however, owing to several causes, manufacturers have advanced the prices of many of these fabrics. This advance has created a great stagnation. For heavy goods there is not much to say, while fine goods keep selling freely. Prices are, on most heavy sheetings, advanced half a cent, while fine goods are firm at the same rates. Stocks are being sold at the same rates. Atlantic A are held by dealers at 34c; Pacific A 29½c; Roxbury's, 29½c; Indian Heads, 25½c; Stark, 28½; Amoskeags, 29½c; Wachusetts, 44 inch, 38c; Blackstone, 29c; 44 inch, 36c; Conestoga E, 15c; O. 13c; R. 12c; H. 10c; Pilot, 29 inch, 28c; Stanton, 10; Stratton A, 9½; Greene, 16c; Mass. 32c; Savage A A, 31½c; Warren, 29c; C, 16c; Augusta, 44, 29c; 7-8, 19c; Patapsco, 4-4 22c; 7-8, 18c; Monmouth, 4-4, 22c; 7-8, 18c; 3-4, 16c; Union, 3-4, 16c—several of the last named goods are of these city Southern makes, and sell readily, as they generally weigh more than the majority of our Eastern makes. The market closes without much activity—people not manifesting much desire to take goods at the advanced rates as they are not found. Wide, on the other hand, holders of goods contend that the country is bare of sheetings, and, that as soon as trade commences the demand will be large. Ticking firm on the market and taking only at market prices.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—There has been a fair amount of business done in this department for the past week. Wide styles of goods are in more urgent request than has been the case for some time, and the supply is not large enough to meet the wishes of bleached cottons. There are some who have laid in upon former prices and are now selling at and most sales that have been made during the week have been at the advance of last week. Master Wilmot shows much more confidence in gold mining enterprises than has hitherto prevailed. At the period of the organization of the large number of Colorado Companies in 1860, we repeatedly expressed the opinion that there was a substantial basis for the enterprises in the actual deposits of gold ore, in paying quantities, existing in that country; but also dissented from the idea that the mines would yield to the value of the property to be developed.

The rapid advance of this unexpected improvement in the value of gold properties has been a large demand for the stocks, at the low prices to which they have been depressed, and a sudden advance in prices. In some cases, the larger stockholders are buying up the major portion of the stock of their corporations, with a view to hoarding them until their properties are more fully developed.

During the past week there has been a very large advance in shares, which have been until recently comparatively little known to the public. We present the following comparison of quotations of some of these stocks, most prominently dealt in during the week:

	October 19.	October 13.
Columbian	$1 40	$1 20
Hawxville	7 65	6 40
Crydon	7 65	6 15
La Crosse	5 00	3 25
Nye	62	50
Pin Oak	57	52

In the case of Nye, Corydon and La Crosse, the advance has been considerably still, developments at the mines tending to improve the prospects of the companies.—*New York Commercial, Saturday.*

—The earnings of the leading railways in September were as under:

	1866.	1865.
Atlantic and Gt. Western	$252,909	$252,909
Illinois Centra	55,921	73,784
Illinois Central—Western	23,000	24,000
Marietta and Cincinnati	154,376	125,252
Michigan Central	348,000	379,000
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien	19,969	23,803
Milw'kee and St. Paul	303,941	300,000
Panama	1,161,586	1,161,586
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	661,998	720,918
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	37,000	37,000
Chicago and Rock Island	267,982	1,011,167
Chicago and Northwestern	367,198	367,198
Chicago and Great Eastern	52,000	54,037
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	320,000	320,000
Michigan Central	429,160	476,691

—Mining shares are more inquired for by outside operators. 2,500 shares Canada Copper changed hands at $1 70@1 80, a gain 3@5 per share. Franklin was also more inquired for, 1,400 shares at an advance of $1, Hancock dull at 2, a decline of ½; Huron advanced 1@1½ over Saturday's closing prices; Pittsburgh Coal was steady at 52; Pittsburgh Iron at 52; Quicksilver was in fair demand at 42@43; 1,000 tons of copper per month do not appear to help the stock; Consolidated fires at 6, a cheering figure to those who have held on from July when it sold at 4. Tallahassee was offered, and 75 sold at 2. Mr. Hodge's report of the Hecla and Calumet Copper Mine, to figures considerably in excess of the estimates published in June last, the oldest established companies, suggests the query why we have not a Pittsburgh Company to purchase through similar ordeals to those which have been successfully under professional management, the exploration of mines for examination, early investment, and surface work, and thereby avoiding the heavy drains for the natives, stamp mills, and cost buildings, such as have been erected by the Quincy, Franklin and other corporations. It is hoped, however, that the new mines will be able to resist the influence which usually from the proceeds of their products, without leaving assessments on the stockholders, and that they will make returns to the proprietors in the shape of dividends, as the others have done.—*Boston Adv., Saturday.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

TUESDAY, October 23, 1866.—The market has undergone no particular change. The weather is all that could be desired, being clear, cool and pleasant. The produce market is unchanged, with a fair amount of activity for the leading articles. Prices for some days were uniform, being in a great measure governed by the amount of receipts, which were quite limited on previous prices. The receipts yesterday were light, only reaching 3 barrels. This would fall far below the amount required to supply the wants of the home market, were it not for the short supply from the Ohio river. The receipts were 671 barrels. The market favors buyers. Cheese—demand active, and sales regular at 17@18c. Eggs—demand active, and sales to some extent. Grain—demand fair prices. The supply on the market being limited holders were firm in their views. Corn—wanted, at good prices. The receipts were by car loads and to sacks—only 1 car load and 1,000 sacks. Oats—Scarce and wanted, the sales advance 1c. Receipts 1,000 bushels. Yesterday's receipts reached 81 sacks. Wheat—Very little wanted. The receipts were car loads. The supply on the market is very limited. Below are the sales that came under our notice:

Corn—Receipts 1,000 to have undergone no change. We note regular sales of cultivated at $20 ₰ barrel, and wild at $15. The market contains a fair supply.

Seeds—The market has been very inactive for the past week; there is somewhat of an improvement, inasmuch as the demand is better, but the sales are light. Timothy nominal, $5 50@7 50 timothy, $1 05 flax finds purchasers at $2 30@2 90 ₰ bushel.

Ashes—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand. Sales Ash-Sales 10 casks common at 9c, and 5 do refined at 9½@9¾c. Pearls—Sales 6 tons at 15c. No demand for pots.

Provisions—The market is quiet demand; the receipts fell off yesterday, 81 boxes being the receipts; sales 90 boxes Western Reserve at 19½c, as ₰ quality; 20 boxes New York Hamburg, 20c, and 15 do Ohio, 19c. Goshen and Limburger, 20@22c.

Lard—Receipts 1 barrel and 1 kegs. Sales 1 keg at 20c.

Lard Oil—The supply exceeds the demand; sales 20 bbls No. 1 at 95, and 10 do No. 2 at 91 90.

Butter—The market is dull owing to excess of the demand, the market was dull; fresh roll can be purchased at 30c; sales 16 packages at that figure. Keg butter was nominal in per quality.

Tallow—The demand keeps up with the supply; sales 11 bbls, packed, 10c per lb.

Hay—We note a continued good demand for this article. The receipts were liberal by river and rail; sales 20 loads, at the scales, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; 25 tons of baled, on landing, $20 00.

Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade in demand. The receipts since our last were limited, only reaching 10 bbls. The stock on hand at this time is not large. The current rates were: Winter Wheat, $13 00@13 50, and same favorite brands $14; Spring Wheat ranged from $11 75@12 25@12 40 to $13. The market was steady.

Rye Flour—Sales 10 bbls new, at $7 50 ₰ bbl.

Grain—Market steady with a fair demand. Wheat firm; receipts 6 car loads; sales principal 1 at $2 40 per bushel. Corn firm; the receipts were 10 car loads and 20 sacks; sales, from first hands, 95c@$1 00. Barley—receipts 500 sacks; sales 1 car, No. 2 spring, $1 10; 1 do, 2 do, $1 05. Oats—receipts 814 sacks; sales, first and second hands. Large consumers have lately been in the market for large lots, and have taken about all offering both in store and at shipping points. Millers and makers are again sold close up, and in some instances ahead of production, while the trade in general is fully cleaned up. There was a full attendance and great good feeling. A committee was appointed consisting of Revs. A. Crist and V. Lucas, to arrange a plan for a series of protracted centenary meetings in the various churches, beginning next Sunday.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

TUESDAY, October 23, 1866.—The oil market since our last presented but few changes worthy of notice. The receipts from all points only reached 520 barrels. The sales during the same period were 1,170 barrels. Instructive fire at Oil City in which 3,000 barrels of crude oil was destroyed. The loss falls entirely on Pittsburghers. The loss in oil and property will reach fifty thousand dollars. What effects this will have on the market to-day will determine. The current rates were, Smith's Ferry, bulk, 12c; Allegheny, bulk, 12½@13c according to gravity, being equal to 17½@18c, in bbls, including barrels. The sales were 420 and 350, bulk, 12½c; 1,000 barrels do, 12½c, and 200 barrels Smith's Ferry, 12c.

REFINED OIL.—A wide difference continues to exist between buyers and sellers. The former offer 38c for bonded, Philadelphia, whilst the latter hold out for 39@39½c, free on the cars here; this would be equal to goods sold with more activity on Friday than any day during the week. It appears as though the trade are going to pick up, and many are confident in regard to the ultimate issue of events